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CALENDAR OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

1921-1922

First Term

1921

Sept.	21,	Wednesday,	Examination of candidates for advanced standing and for removal of conditions begins.
Sept.	21,	Wednesday,	Registration and assignment of new students.
Sept.	22,	Thursday,	
Sept.	23,	Friday,	Registration and assignment of old students.
Sept.	24,	Saturday,	Assignments concluded.
Sept.	26,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.
Oct.	14,	Friday,	Last day for payment of tuition fee for the first term.
Nov.	24,	Thursday,	Thanksgiving Day: <i>a holiday</i> .
Dec.	22,	Thursday,	Instruction ends at 1 p. m.

Christmas Recess until Thursday, Jan. 5, 1922, at 1 p. m.

1922

Jan.	5,	Thursday,	Instruction resumed at 1 p. m.
Jan.	11,	Wednesday,	FOUNDER'S DAY: <i>Convocation</i> .
Jan.	28,	Saturday,	Instruction ends.
Jan.	30,	Monday,	Term examinations begin.
Feb.	8,	Wednesday,	Term ends.
Feb.	9,	Thursday,	<i>A holiday</i> .

Second Term

Feb.	10,	Friday,	Registration of all students.
Feb.	11,	Saturday,	
Feb.	13,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.
March	3,	Friday,	Last day for payment of tuition fee for the second term.
April	5,	Wednesday,	Instruction ends at 1 p. m.

Spring Recess until Wednesday, April 12, at 1 p. m.

April	12,	Wednesday,	Instruction resumed at 1 p. m.
May	20,	Saturday,	Spring Day: <i>a holiday</i> .
June	6,	Tuesday,	Term examinations begin.
June	14,	Wednesday,	End of term examinations.
June	21,	Wednesday,	Commencement.

1922-1923

First Term

Sept.	20,	Wednesday,	Examination of candidates for advanced standing and for removal of conditions begins.
Sept.	20,	Wednesday,	Registration and assignment of new students.
Sept.	21,	Thursday,	
Sept.	22,	Friday,	Registration and assignment of old students.
Sept.	23,	Saturday,	Assignments concluded.
Sept.	25,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.M., LL.D., President of the University.

GEORGE GLEASON BOGERT, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and World War Memorial Professor of Law.

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law.

CHARLES TRACEY STAGG, LL.B., Professor of Law and Secretary of the College.¹

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.²

OLIVER LEROY MCCASKILL, Ph.B., J.D., Professor of Procedure.

LYMAN P. WILSON, B.S., J.D., Professor of Law.

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

JAMES WHITE PERSONS, LL.B., (Referee in Bankruptcy, Buffalo), Lecturer on the United States Bankruptcy Act.

JUDGE HARRINGTON PUTNAM, A.B., LL.D., (Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Brooklyn), Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

LUCIUS WARD BANNISTER, A.B., LL.B., (of the Denver, Colo., bar), Lecturer on Western Water Rights.

JUDGE CHARLES MERRILL HOUGH, A.B., (Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City), Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States.

EDWARD ECKER WILLEVER, Librarian.

THE COLLEGE YEAR

The College year for 1921-1922 begins Wednesday, September 21, 1921, and is divided into two terms, with a recess of about two weeks at Christmas and a brief recess at the middle of the second term. Students should present themselves promptly for registration on the dates fixed for that purpose in the calendar. Permits for late registration will be granted only for the most urgent reasons.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The course of instruction extends through three years and is planned to afford a thorough training in the principles of Anglo-American Law, in both the substantive law and the law of procedure.

Three-Year Course. The three-year course is designed for college graduates or for those who have completed at least two years of college work. It includes only law subjects, with a limited opportunity for electing subjects in Arts and Sciences.

Six-Year Combined Course. Attention is called to the six-year combined course in Arts and Sciences, and Law. Although ordinarily seven years are required in order to obtain both degrees, A.B. and LL.B., yet a student may obtain both degrees in six years. Under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences a qualified senior may take all of his work in the College of Law,

¹ Absent on leave, 1921-1922.

² Absent on leave, second term, 1921-1922.

receiving the degree of A.B. at the end of the year, and at the same time completing the work of the first year of the three-year law course in the College of Law; by two additional years in the College of Law, he will be able to satisfy the requirements for the degree LL.B.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Every applicant for admission to Cornell University must file at the Registrar's Office either a certificate of his good moral character, or in case he has previously attended some other college or university without graduating from it, a certificate of his honorable dismissal from that institution.

Applications for admission to the College of Law are entertained from the following three classes:

1. Persons who desire to begin the first year of the three-year course leading to the degree LL.B.
2. Students who desire to be admitted with advanced standing.
3. Persons who desire to register as special students not candidates for the degree LL.B.

The conditions for the admission of these three classes are separately described herein.

Applications for admission as candidates for a degree are received only at the beginning of the academic year.

Those expecting to take the New York Bar Examinations should, unless they have received the A.B. or equivalent degree, procure, at the beginning of their course, from the Department of Education at Albany, a Regents' Law Student Certificate and file it with the clerk of the Court of Appeals. This, except in the case of special students, is not a prerequisite to admission to the College, but is, under the rules of the Court of Appeals, a prerequisite to the counting of time spent in the study of law in preparation for the bar examinations. The rules governing the subject of admission to the New York Bar, with dates of holding bar examinations, may be obtained on application to F. M. Danaher, Secretary of the Board, 41-42 Bensen Building, Albany, New York.

Students expecting to take the bar examinations in other states should inform themselves concerning the preliminary educational requirements of their several states and should secure the necessary evidence that those requirements are satisfied.

1. ADMISSION TO THE THREE-YEAR COURSE

An applicant for admission to the College of Law, as a candidate for a degree, must present a certificate that the applicant has met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed two years of study, other than professional law study, in a university or college of approved standing; or must present a diploma or certificate of graduation from such a university or college.

PRE-LEGAL STUDIES

The preparation afforded by high schools and academies has now generally come to be regarded by the best professional opinion as an inadequate foundation for law study. It is evident that a greater degree of maturity of mind is a prerequisite to the professional study of law and to the development of a correct attitude toward the work of a law school. It is also manifest that to meet the increasingly varied and exacting demands upon the successful present-day

lawyer a sound fundamental knowledge of economics, government, history, natural science, foreign languages, and other liberal studies, may reasonably be regarded as a part of his equipment for the performance of professional duties and for citizenship.

The requirement of two years of college work is in accord with the action of the American Bar Association which, in 1918, adopted a resolution that "*the American Bar Association approves the action taken by many of the law schools in requiring two years of a college course as a condition of admission to their courses of study, and the Association expresses the conviction that this should be the minimum requirement recognized by law schools of the first class*".

Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court has recently said: "I sincerely hope that we are now recovering from a tendency and slant of the last two decades toward a narrow field of education which would limit the training of our youth to the pursuit of only those studies which aid them in their proposed gainful professions or occupations. Specialization ought not to begin until one has a broad, general education in the humanities. There is such a thing as culture, there is such a foundation in education as that upon it can be built safely and wisely and profitably, any professional or occupational preparation. I think experience has shown that generally those men who have the broad education are apt to become the leaders in special fields they subsequently enter. When emerging from the narrow routine of their profession or occupation, they have to widen their consideration of affairs to achieve the best, and then their broader education tells."

No specific course of studies is prescribed for the two years of college work required for admission. Nevertheless, for students who contemplate satisfying the entrance requirements by presenting two years of college work, pursued at some other university than Cornell, the Faculty of the College of Law strongly recommends an approximation to the following curriculum which has been formulated by the Law Faculty for the benefit of such students as may be taking their pre-legal studies in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University. In selecting these subjects, their cultural value and practical usefulness to the lawyer have been taken into consideration. The amount of work represented is from 15 to 17 hours of instruction a week.

First Year

First Term

English
Chemistry
English history
Foreign language

Second Term

English
Physics
English history
Foreign language
Physiology

Second Year

First Term

Economics
Government
American history
Ethics
Elementary psychology

Second Term

Economics
Government
American history
Elements of accounting
Public speaking

2. ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Any person who, being entitled to enter the first year of the three-year law course, has been in regular attendance for at least one academic year of not less than eight months at another law school having a three-year course for its degree, will be admitted to the second year class, upon passing the examinations for advanced standing in the studies of the first year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year, except by special vote of the Faculty. Examinations for advanced standing are held at the University in 1921 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 21, 22 and 23, as follows: Wednesday, 9 a. m., contract and agency; 2 p. m., torts; Thursday, 9 a. m., criminal law; 2 p. m., property; Friday, 9 a. m., procedure I.

3. ADMISSION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the College as special students not candidates for a degree, provided they present the New York Regents' Law Student Certificate or a substantial equivalent. This privilege will be granted only upon written application specifying the age of the applicant and the amount of preparatory study or of previous law study, and accompanied, if practicable, with certificates from the preparatory school, law school, or attorney under whose direction such studies have been pursued. New York students will not be admitted as special students unless they present a Regents' Law Student Certificate. Applicants are advised to correspond with the Dean of the College before presenting themselves in person.

4. ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Subject to the regulations of the college in which he is registered, and of the College of Law, a student from another college of the University may elect work in the College of Law. It is by virtue of this provision that a student in the College of Arts and Sciences may in six years satisfy the requirements for the degree of A.B., and for the degree of LL.B. By a rule of the College of Law students from other colleges in the University may, with the permission of the Law Faculty in each case, elect work in this college; but they are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their junior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the College of Law may be counted towards the law degree. Students from other colleges who elect work in the College of Law (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work in the College of Law) should before making their election of courses, advise with the Dean of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.¹

¹*Advice to students from New York State:* Students from the College of Arts and Sciences who intend to elect courses in the College of Law in preparation for admission to the New York Bar should not pursue work in the College of Law until the beginning of their senior year; and then should elect the whole of the prescribed work of the first year. Otherwise their law credits cannot be counted toward the time certificate required for admission to the bar. The Board of Law Examiners will not accept the time certificate for any year of study in a law school unless the student has followed, during that year, the work required for that year by the curriculum of the law school which issues the certificate.

THE THREE-YEAR COURSE

First Year

1. **Contract.** First term, five hours; second term, four hours until the Spring recess. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (3d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

(Courses 1 and 2 constitute a continuous course and registration must be for the entire year.)

The principles controlling the formation, operation and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

2. **Agency.** Four hours from the Spring recess. Huffcut's *Cases on Agency* (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

Contracts created not solely by the action of the contracting party himself but formed by him through a representative, constitute the particular subject matter of the course. The creation and termination of the relation of agency, and the rights and duties of the principal, the agent, and the other party to the contract, in respect to one another, are discussed. Those cases where a representative does a mechanical act, as distinguished from making a contract or representation, are treated under the topic master and servant in the course in torts.

3. **Torts (including Master and Servant).** Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor WILSON.

An elementary treatment of the general principles of tort liability, a basic subject in law. The essentials of the important wrongs not arising out of contract are studied. The latter part of the course consists of an examination of the relationship of master and servant, including statutory modifications of the master's liability, and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

4. **Criminal Law and Procedure.** First term. Four hours. Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law*. Professor BURDICK.

A study of the criminal law, both common and statutory, including the historical development of this branch of law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes, and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes. This is supplemented by instruction in criminal procedure.

5. **Property 1a.** First term. Two hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property*. Professor BOGERT.

Distinctions between real and personal property; rights of action based on possession or on ownership; possessory interests in chattels, including found property, bailments, liens, and pledges; acquisition of ownership in personal property; fixtures; crops and natural fruits of the soil.

6. Property 1b. Second term. Three hours. *Bigelow's Cases on Rights in Land, with Introduction.* Professor BOGERT.

Introduction to the law of real property; the feudal system, theory of estates, non-possessory interests in land, joint ownership, disseisin, history of uses. Rights incidental to possession, including waters; rights in the land of another, including profits, easements, and licenses.

7. Procedure I. Second term. Four hours. Professor McCASKILL.

a. *Sunderland's Cases on Common Law Pleading*, and selected cases and readings on equity jurisdiction. The common law forms of action as developed through the writ system, together with their basic elements and differences, are considered in detail. The influence of the writ system on the substantive law of rights is noted. The development of the chancery as a court, with the reasons therefor, and a brief survey of its jurisdiction and procedure, sufficient to contrast it with the common law courts, follows. The object of the course is to lay a foundation for the consideration of the principles of pleading under the various systems.

b. Lectures, selected readings, and *Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading*. The nature and purpose of pleadings, and the mechanics adopted by the various systems for developing an issue, together with the influence of the jury system upon the different rules obtaining at law and in equity. The effect of code provisions consolidating legal and equitable remedies and abolishing the distinctions between the forms of action receives careful attention.

Second Year

20. Property II. First term. Three hours. *Bigelow's Cases on Rights in Land.* Professor BOGERT.

Covenants running with the land, including enforcement at law or in equity and between landlord and tenant and fee owners; rents; waste; public rights in streams and highways.

[21. Negotiable Paper. Second term. Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor BURDICK. To be given in 1922-1923.

A discussion of the formal requisites of bills, notes, and checks, the obligations incurred by the various parties to such instruments, and the steps necessary to perfect the holder's rights. Throughout the course special attention is given to the provisions of the Uniform Negotiable Instrument Law, which has been adopted in New York and nearly all of the other states.]

22. Probate Law. First term. Three hours. *Costigan's Cases on Wills.* Professor WILSON.

Includes a discussion of the right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; a detailed study of the law's formalities for the due execution and revocation of a will and of the various classes of legacies and devises; also an examination of the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in their relation to the administration of decedents' estates.

23. **Equity Jurisdiction.** First term, two hours; second term, three hours. *Ames's Cases in Equity*, and *Pound's Supplement to Vol. I.* Professor STEVENS.

Attention is paid to the origin and development of chancery jurisdiction; but the aim of the course is to present the existing status of the jurisdiction as modified by the American courts, and to show the availability and effectiveness of equitable remedies. A study is made of the specific performance of contracts, injunctions against torts, and such bills as interpleader, bills of peace, and those for reformation or rescission.

24. **Insurance.** Second term. Two hours. *Vance's Cases on Insurance.* Professor WILSON.

The special subject matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered; and attention is given to the main features of state control of insurance.

25. **Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons.** Second term. Two hours. *Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons* (3d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

This course includes the law of parent and child; husband and wife, including marriage and divorce; and the legal disabilities of infants.

26. **Evidence.** First term. Four hours. *Thayer's Cases on Evidence.* (2d ed.). Professor McCASKILL.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.

27. **Sales.** Second term. Three hours. *Woodward's Cases on Sales.* Professor BOGERT.

This course comprises the formation of the contract of sale of personal property, the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller regarding the performance of the contract, the origin and incidents of warranties regarding the goods sold, and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

28. **Procedure IIa.** First term. Three hours. Selected cases. Professor McCASKILL.

The object of this course is to point out the fundamental requisites of good pleading under all systems, and to differentiate between matters of substance and of form. To accomplish this end the essentials of offensive and defensive pleadings under the common law, equity and code systems are studied comparatively. The material is so presented as not to confuse the various systems. The stress is laid on the code system of pleading as it exists under the various codes, but an attempt is made to show how this system has been built up, where it has followed and where it has departed from the other systems, and the strength

and the weakness of its various parts, with constructive suggestions as to the future developments of pleadings.

36. Procedure IIIa. See course 36, Third year.

41. Conflict of Laws. See course 41, Third year.

Third Year

29. Procedure IIb. First term. Two hours. New York Civil Practice Act and selected cases. Professor STEVENS.

This course includes a study of the practice and procedure in a civil action from the commencement of the action to judgment and execution.

30. Mortgages. First term. Two hours. Wyman's *Cases on Mortgages*. Professor WILSON.

This course includes a discussion of the history and development of the modern mortgage, including equitable liens, with a detailed study of mortgage law in its present day application; it also includes an examination of the procedure for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

31. Suretyship. First term. Two hours. Hening's *Cases on Suretyship*. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the law of principal and surety, arising from contract or otherwise. Among the topics principally considered are the nature of the obligation of suretyship, the guarantor's and indorser's liability, and subrogation.

32. Law of Associations (Partnership and Private Corporations). First term, two hours; second term, three hours. Gilmore's *Cases on Partnership*; Warren's *Cases on Corporations* (2d ed.). Professor STEVENS.

In this course a study is made of the law relating to various forms of business associations. The period until the Christmas recess is devoted to a brief treatment of the leading principles of partnership law at Common Law and under the Uniform Partnership Laws, attention being given to limited partnerships, and to an examination of the joint stock company and the use of the business trust. The remainder of the course is devoted to a study of the law of private corporations: their promotion, de facto corporations, ultra vires action, liability for torts and crimes, the rights and liabilities of officers, stockholders, and creditors, and the reorganization of corporations.

33. Quasi-Contracts. First term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

This course deals with the common law remedy in those cases where one person has conferred benefits upon another, under such circumstances as would permit the latter to enrich himself unjustly if he were not compelled to respond to the extent of the money value of the benefits received by him. Some, among the various instances discussed, are cases of benefits conferred under mistake, or under constraint, or in misreliance upon an unenforceable contract, or through warrantable intervention in another's affairs.

34. Law of Public Service and Carriers. First term. Three hours. C. K. Burdick's *Cases on Public Service*, supplemented by selected cases on Carriers. Professor BURDICK.

In this course are considered the bases of the duties of public service, and the extent of those duties as well as what rates are legal when fixed by the company, and when fixed by the state, and what constitutes illegal discrimination. The peculiar duties and liabilities of common carriers of goods and passengers are also discussed.

[35. **Constitutional Law.** First term. Three hours. Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*. Professor BURDICK. To be given in 1922-1923.

The fundamental doctrines of the American constitutional system are treated. After a discussion of the general relations and powers of the federal government and the states, the principal cases dealing with the power of the courts as to unconstitutional statutes are studied in their relation to fundamental rights, the due process clause, taxation, interstate commerce and the impairment of the obligation of contracts.]

36. **Procedure IIIa.** Second term. Two hours. New York Civil Practice Act and selected cases. Professor STEVENS. (In 1921-1922, to second and third year classes combined.)

A study of the provisional remedies, including arrest, injunction, and attachment; also includes the preparation of motion papers and a general examination of motion practice.

37. **Procedure IIIb. Practice Court.** Second term. Four hours. Professor McCASKILL.

Practical exercises in the preparation, commencement, maturing and trial of issues, both of law and of fact, with and without juries; selection of jury; opening statement; examination of witnesses, direct, cross, and rebuttal; taking and preserving exceptions; offers of proof; instructions; argument of case; proceedings subsequent to verdict, and preparation of the record for appeal.

38. **Property III.** Second term. Two hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles*, and Kales's *Cases on Future Interests*. Professor BOGERT. To be given in 1921-1922 only.

Future interests in property and the rules governing their creation are here considered. Powers to dispose of property are also treated. The latter part of the course is devoted to a discussion of the essentials of conveyances of real estate, the law regarding the recording of such instruments, the drafting of deeds, and the searching of titles to real estate.

[38. **Property III.** Second term. Three hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles* and Kales's *Cases on Future Interests*. Professor BOGERT. To be given in 1922-1923 and thereafter.

Possessory titles; derivative titles, including the various methods of conveyance; execution of deeds; the property conveyed; estates created; covenants for titles; estoppel by deed; priorities. Remainders, the rules against perpetuities and accumulations, powers.]

39. **Trusts.** First term. Two hours. Scott's *Cases on Trusts*. Professor BOGERT.

This course deals with the distinctions between trusts and other similar relationships, the creation of trusts and the purposes for which they may be

created, the settlor and the trust property, the trustee and the cestui que trust and their respective qualifications, powers, rights, and duties, and the extinction of the trust.

41. **Conflict of Laws.** Second term. Three hours. *Lorenzen's Cases on Conflict of Laws*. Professor WILSON. (In 1921-1922, to second and third year classes combined.)

A study of the conflict of laws with special reference to the recognition and enforcement of rights which have been acquired under the laws of another state.

PRACTICE DEPARTMENT¹

A law school curriculum should not be confined to instruction in the principles of substantive law and of pleading and evidence. As far as possible the student should be trained to apply these principles to the more common problems met with in practice. It is realized that the details of practice can be mastered only after years of varied experience. The Faculty believes, however, that it is within the power and is a part of the duty of a law school to lessen the gap heretofore existing between the law graduate and the successful practitioner by giving the student a practical working knowledge of law office and trial problems. To this end several courses are offered. In the first year the student receives instruction in legal bibliography, the use of authorities, the actual finding and collating of authorities, and the preparation of briefs upon elementary subjects. This is given in the class room and by library practice. He is also instructed in the organization and jurisdiction of courts, state and federal, and the commencement of actions. An extended course in New York practice is given, and in it are pointed out the principles common to all jurisdictions. The course is thus made valuable to students from other states as well as to those from New York. In the practice court the students are given hypothetical statements of fact such as might be narrated to an attorney by his client, and are required to prosecute and defend actions based upon them according to the practice in the state and federal courts in New York. The student is required to determine for himself the appropriate relief and proper jurisdiction. These actions are matured for trial upon an issue of fact as in actual practice, both with and without juries. Legal, equitable, and criminal causes are thus tried. By actual contact the student is made familiar with all the phases of a trial. Thorough preparation in advance is assured by requiring a synopsis of the evidence of each witness, and a trial brief of every point of law likely to arise, to be submitted to the instructor in advance of trial. Students not actively engaged in the trial sit as jurors, are required to take notes upon all proceedings, and are periodically examined upon points raised. In connection with the trial the ideals and ethics of the profession are constantly and forcibly impressed upon the student. A course is also given in the practice of probate courts, and in the last term of the senior year a

¹Rule VI of the New York State Board of Law Examiners is in part as follows:

The Board will divide the subjects of examination into two groups, as follows: Group One, Pleading and Practice and Evidence; Group Two, Substantive Law, viz.: Real Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Insurance, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Legal Ethics and the Constitutions of New York State and the United States. * * * Each applicant will be required to obtain the requisite standard in both groups and on his entire paper to entitle him to a certificate from the Board. If he obtains the required standard in either group and not on his entire paper he will receive a pass card for the group which he passes and will not be required to be re-examined therein. He will be re-examined in the group in which he failed or on the entire paper if he failed in both groups, at any subsequent examination for which he is eligible and for which he gives notice as required by these rules.

practical course in conveyancing. In this way the student is so grounded in the principles, and familiarized with their application, that he should, after coming to the Bar, more readily become proficient in the art of procedure, and have a proper understanding of the duties as well as the privileges of a lawyer.

CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical, published by the Faculty and an editorial board of students of the College of Law, was established in 1915, and is issued in November, January, March, and May. The preparation by students of notes on recent cases for publication in the Quarterly affords valuable training in legal research and editorial work under the supervision of members of the Faculty. The student editors are selected from upperclassmen on their academic record, including capacity for independent research and ability in expression.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES BEFORE THE COLLEGE OF LAW

ATTENDANCE REQUIRED OF JUNIORS AND SENIORS

The Federal Bankruptcy Act. Six lectures. Mr. PERSONS.

Western Water Rights and Irrigation Law. Six lectures. Mr. BANNISTER.

The Patent Laws of the United States. Six lectures. Judge HOUGH.

The Law of Shipping and Admiralty. Six lectures. Judge PUTNAM.

Each of the above courses is given in alternate years.

OTHER LECTURES

Provision is also made for single lectures to be given from time to time upon topics of immediate legal interest. The Frank Irvine lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of Phi Delta Phi, provides for one or more lectures each year. In 1919-1920 the incumbent was Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; in 1920-1921, Professor Samuel Williston of the Harvard Law School. Many lectures by non-residents are also given each year under the auspices of the University or some of its other colleges and are frequently of particular interest and value to students in the College of Law.

ELECTIVES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The College of Arts and Sciences offers instruction in a large number of subjects of particular value to the lawyer. Courses are thus provided on international law, Roman law, canon law, and on many general and special topics in history, government and administration, economics, and public speaking. (See *Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences*, which may be had without charge by addressing the Secretary of the University.) These courses are open to law students, subject to the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences and to the prior demands of the regular schedule of professional courses in the College of Law.

EXAMINATION AND CLASS STANDING

Examinations are held at the end of the term in the work of that term, and in September for the removal of conditions. The following grades are given upon examinations: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor; Cond., failure to pass. AA may be given for a paper of exceptional excellence. A student failing for the first time to maintain the standard required for remaining in the college may be permitted, in the discretion of the faculty, to return the following year and repeat the entire work of the term during which the failure occurred; but a student who fails the second time will be permanently dropped. Detailed provisions with respect to examinations and class standing are stated in the *Rules for the Guidance of Law Students* issued on Registration Day of the first term.

EQUIPMENT

Boardman Hall. Boardman Hall was erected for the exclusive use of the College of Law. It is a three-story structure, 202 by 58 feet, built of Cleveland sandstone with interior finish of oak. On the first floor are three lecture rooms and necessary cloak rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the several professors. On the third floor are the library rooms with accommodations for over sixty thousand volumes and three hundred readers.

Law Library. The library of the College of Law numbers more than 54,000 volumes and about 5,800 pamphlets, to which generous additions are made yearly. It includes the library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany, N. Y., which was presented in 1893 by Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, as a memorial to Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College. In reports of the Federal courts, and of the several American State jurisdictions, and in English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian, and English colonial reports, the law library is practically complete to date. The Earl J. Bennett collection of Statute Law, provided for by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B., 1901, embraces about 4,700 volumes of the session laws of all of the states, and is of unusual fullness and value. The library also possesses a similarly adequate collection of text books and statutes and complete sets of substantially all law periodicals in English.

General Library. The University Library containing over 650,000 volumes (exclusive of the number of volumes in the Law Library) is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in the other colleges.

Gymnasium. The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Culture, is open to all students in the University.

Cornell Infirmary. The infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897, by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The building, to which an addition has been erected with a capacity of sixty-two beds, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Military drill and physical training are not required of law students. For other matters relating to Physical Culture and Military Science, see the *General Circular of Information*, pp. 50-51.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

Degree. The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed all the work of the curriculum. (For requirements for admission to advanced standing, see p. 6).

Certificate of Attendance. Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the College, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and, if desired, the measure of his attainments. The certificate of a year's satisfactory attendance required by the New York Bar examiners, implies not only regular attendance upon, but also the successful completion of the prescribed course of instruction for a full year (not less than ten hours a week).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

State Tuition Scholarships. Under the law of the State of New York the Commissioner of Education is empowered to award annually a number of free scholarships in Cornell University equal to the number of Assembly districts in the State of New York. Each scholarship entitles the holder to free tuition for four years beginning in the September immediately following the award of the scholarship. These scholarships may be used for legal instruction. For further information, see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 40.

University Undergraduate Scholarships. Eighteen University Undergraduate Scholarships, continuing for two years and of an annual value of \$200 each, are offered each year to members of the incoming freshman class. The award is made on the basis of a special competitive examination held in Ithaca in September between the period of the entrance examinations and the opening of the University. For further information see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 41.

State University Scholarships. Under the law of the State of New York (Chapter 292, Laws of 1913), State Scholarships have been established in the several counties of the State, to be maintained by the State as provided by law. Five such scholarships are to be awarded each county annually for each assembly district therein. Each such scholarship will entitle the holder thereof to the sum of one hundred dollars for each year of his attendance upon an approved college in this State during a period of four years. A person who receives such scholarship is not restricted in his choice of the college which he desires to attend. *These scholarships are not available for instruction in a law school, but they may be used while attending a college of liberal arts in preparation for future professional study in the law school.* For more particular information, see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 41.

Boardman Senior Law Scholarship. A Senior Law Scholarship of the value of one hundred dollars, the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College, is awarded annually in June to the second year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work in law subjects to the end of his second year.¹ It is available during the senior year and is payable in the same

¹Awarded for 1920-1921 to John Wallace Reavis, Cleveland, Ohio.

way as are other University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

Fraser Scholarships. Two scholarships of the value of \$100 and \$50, respectively, the gift of an alumnus of the College of Law, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the College, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to seniors whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievement in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the senior class by vote from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship.¹ The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

University Prizes. Various prizes in literature, declamation, debate, etc., are offered annually. For details concerning their award, the special pamphlet on prizes, to be obtained from the Secretary of the University, should be consulted.

FEES

Tuition. The fee for tuition for all law students is \$200 a year, payable in installments of \$110 at the beginning of the first term and \$90 at the beginning of the second term.

A Matriculation Fee of \$10 is required of every student upon entrance into the University; this fee must be paid at the time of registration.

An Infirmary Fee of \$5 a term is required, at the beginning of each term, of every student.

A Locker Fee of \$2 a term is required, at the beginning of each term, of every male undergraduate student. Payment of this fee entitles the student to the use of the gymnasium and the university playgrounds, and to the use of a locker, together with the use of bathing facilities and towels, in the gymnasium, or in the New York State Drill Hall, or in the Schoellkopf Memorial Building.

A Graduation Fee is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For a first or baccalaureate degree the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

Further and more particular information as to fees and expenses will be found in the *General Circular of Information*, pp. 36-39.

EXPENSES

A student's expenses at Cornell, beyond the stated University fees and an outlay for textbooks, depend in large measure on his personal tastes and habits.

¹Awarded for 1920-1921 to Ralph Alexander McClelland, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Henry McCooey, jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the College of Law, the books for the first year cost from \$25 to \$40. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of books for the ensuing year may ordinarily be entirely met. His expenses, other than those for board and room, may be estimated at the normal rate prevailing throughout that section of the country in which Ithaca is situated.

Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE COLLEGE OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

1920-1921

THIRD YEAR

Ashton, Henry Rusling	Trenton, N. J.
Bitker, Bruno Voltaire	Milwaukee, Wis.
Boyce, Edward Doak	Brooklyn
Brause, Esther Rella	Glen Cove
Briggs, Leslie Eadie	Homer
Cahan, Harry Bruce	Philadelphia, Pa.
Castro, Rafael Maria	Santurce, Porto Rico
Clements, Joseph Francis	New York City
Combs, William Charles	Rochester
Davis, William Frederick Russell	Cayuga
Dowd, John Donald	Salamanca
Ewald, Henry, jr.	Jersey City, N. J.
Finkelstein, Alfred Lewis	Waterbury, Conn.
Garside, Charles	Meriden, Conn.
Gorman, Clarence John	Pulaski
Greil, Roman Jacob	Montgomery, Ala.
Kaiser, Louis	Deal Beach, N. J.
Kerr, William Thompson	North Tonawanda
Leonardo, Jerry Russell	Rochester
Little, Charles Warren	Johnstown
Loew, Alfred Jacob	Floral Park
McClelland, Ralph Alexander	Brooklyn
McCooley, John Henry, jr.	Brooklyn
Marshall, Archibald Warren	Deming, N. M.
Martinez, Andrew Richmond	New Orleans, La.
O'Brien, Henry Lewis, jr.	Huntington
Peer, Alfred James	Deal Beach, N. J.
Pfarr, Idella Hall	Brooklyn
Pirnie, Nelson Roscoe	Pulaski
Reavis, John Wallace	Cleveland, Ohio
Reck, Louis, jr.	Brooklyn
Rudd, Thomas Brown	Clinton
Shultz, Searles Gregory	Skaneateles
Simpson, Harold Eugene	Utica
Smith, Chester Bangs	Buffalo
Spencer, Adrian Lamoreaux	Union Springs
Tomic, Charles John	Plymouth, Pa.
Ullman, David Louis, A.B.	Buffalo
Ulrich, Rosalie	New York City
Warren, Theodore Edward	Ashtabula, Ohio
Weinstein, Ezra	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Whitman, Samuel Corbin, A.B.	Afton
Wilklow, Ward	Ellenville

SECOND YEAR

Baker, Barton	Webster
Burck, Rudolph David	Denver, Colo.
Butler, Charles Patrick, B.S.	Proctor, Vt.
Cantor, Isadore Jerome	Buffalo
Coon, William Hamil	Homer
Cornblum, Edward	Buffalo
Crampton, Albert Mason	Moline, Ill.
Crane, Perry Benson	Brooklyn
Crowley, Addison Gifford	Randolph
Dominick, John Henry	Buffalo

Drago, Louis, A.B.	Brooklyn
Farnham, William Hursh, A.B.	Buffalo
Finkelstein, Henry Leon	Ithaca
Fowler, Gethin Thomas	Salt Lake City, Utah
Francis, Howard Nelson	Syracuse
Frank, James Vernon	Poplar, Bluff, Mo.
Giusti, Frank Louis	Bayside
Green, Leonard Sanford	New Rochelle
Greenbaum, Samuel Henry	Newark, N. J.
Hays, James Solomon	New Rochelle
Hazzard, Lawrence Stephen	Yonkers
Johnson, Arthur Stillwell	Woodside
Lakin, Albert H.	Emporia, Kan.
Leonard, Lester Carpenter	Belmar, N. J.
Lewi, Alexander Gilland	Montclair, N. J.
Mercolino, Patrick Vincent	Bayonne, N. J.
Miller, Walter Lewis	Thompson, Pa.
Morris, Dora	Amsterdam
Murray, Earl William	Ithaca
O'Brien, William Clyde	Rochester
O'Donnell, Frederick Joseph	Herkimer
O'Keefe, Paul Eugene	Waterloo
Perry, Winston Churchill	Nyack
Radin, Raymond Jeremiah	Hartford, Conn.
Ray, Herwegh	Sussex, N. J.
Russell, George Henry, B.S.	Winthrop
Servera y Travieso, Joaquin	Mayaguez, Porto Rico
Shaner, John Dalsell	New York City
Shepard, John Daniel	Bagdad, Fla.
Smith, Ewald John Joseph	Jersey City, N. J.
Smith, Harold Kramer	Jersey City, N. J.
Strickler, Daniel Bursk	Columbia, Pa.
Thompson, Frederick Howe	Trumansburg
Thornton, Thomas Walter	Saugerties
Thropp, May Ashmore, A.B.	Trenton, N. J.
Ulman, Sunshine, A.B.	New York City
Vedder, Earl Charles, A.B.	Ithaca
Whiteside, Horace Eugene, A.B.	Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Williams, Langdon Thomas	Columbus, Ohio
Wood, Sanford Ballard Dole	Honolulu, Hawaii

FIRST YEAR

Barnes, Claudia Marie, A.B.	Buffalo
Blasbalg, Harry Hobart	New York City
Breese, Lyman Malcolm	Elmira
Brush, Kenneth Hugo	Hafey, Pa.
Burdick, Leonard Wallace	Homer
Edwards, Harold Bostwick	Utica
Embrey, James Lindsay	Gainesville, Texas
Galley, Walter Henry	Jersey City, N. J.
Hausman, Max	New York City
Hellmers, Walter H.	New York City
Henry, Frederic Thomas	Canandaigua
Keady, Howard Patrick	Brooklyn
Lee, Robert Edward	Mount Vernon
Loebel, Sidney Harold	Newark, N. J.
Maltby, Floyd Lee	Ithaca
Moses, Nathan	New York City
Nazor, Howard Mussett	Ashtabula, Ohio
Reif, Herbert Richard	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reynolds, George, jr.	Newark, N. J.

Sims, Doris Mabel.....	Sodus
Smith, Elliott William.....	Poughkeepsie
Stewart, Douglas.....	Denver, Colo.
Tuttle, Elbert Parr, A.B.....	Ithaca
Vea, Mathew Rolf.....	New Philadelphia, Ohio
Wickes, Henry Herriman.....	Rochester

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Segal, George Joseph.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
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SENIORS IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES REGISTERED AS
FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Cooper, Ray Sweet.....	Horseheads
Haring, Delos Walker.....	Buffalo
Hermann, Harold Bernard.....	Brooklyn
Johnson, Ernest Edward.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Rurode, William Scrivener.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Schermerhorn, Mary Cornelia.....	Penfield
Stankiewicz, Helen.....	Buffalo
Tinkler, Louis.....	Brooklyn
Wilcox, Ansley, 2d.....	Castleton-on-Hudson

STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY ELECTING
COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Bloss, Joseph Blossom, jr.....	Rochester
Buerger, Otto Martin.....	Buffalo
Bungart, Paul Mercer.....	Oceanside
Cannon, John Francis.....	Locust Gap, Pa.
Dean, Arthur Hobson.....	Ithaca
Enos, Merton Wilfred.....	Batavia
Ferres, Walter Dean, jr.....	Ridgewood, N. J.
Fratt, Nicholas Diller.....	Everett, Wash.
Graves, William Brooke.....	Gouverneur
Hall, Clinton Griffey.....	Detroit, Mich.
Holbrook, John Knight, jr.....	New York City
Pellman, Arthur George.....	Buffalo
Rayner, Edward Engelbert.....	Waverly
Schultz, Peter Alphons.....	Buffalo
Smith, Milton, jr.....	Denver, Colo.
Treman, Allan Hosie.....	Ithaca
Turpin, Marie Madeline.....	Boston, Mass.
Wegner, Fritz William.....	Frankfort

SUMMARY

Third Year.....	43
Second Year.....	50
First Year.....	25
Special.....	1
Total Law Students.....	119
From Other Colleges.....	27
Total.....	146